Hon. Secretary of State,

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the act of Assembly which requires of the Public Treasurer of this State, for the time being, an annual report to the Legislature, I do myself the honour respectfully to submit the following, to wit:

The Receipts at the Treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1825, and ending with the last day of October 1826, including sundry payments of arrearages and the public taxes of every other description which became due and were paid at the Treasury of this State within that period; together with the dividends declared by our three several Banks and which were not appropriated; the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant lands lately entered and paid for in course of the time above mentioned; and the collection made from the bonds given by purchasers of the public lands near Raleigh which were sold in 1820, amount to one hundred and thirty five thousand, one hundred and forty-seven dollars, and forty nine cents, and one fourth of a cent; including an item of twenty-one thousand and forty-two dollars, and seventy cents, received into the Treasury in course of the year, as a reimbursement of the like sum theretofore advanced and paid out of it, in aid of the fund for Internal Improvements and to extinguish the claims of sundry Indians of the Cherokee Nation to certain reservations of lands in Haywood county ($135.147 49¼.)

To this sum the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1825, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added, viz:—One hundred and thirteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars, and twenty-seven cents, and three fourths of a cent, an aggregate amount of two hundred and forty nine thousand, and thirty one dollars, and seventy-seven cents, is formed ($249.031 77.)

From this sum total, disbursements have been made within the time first above mentioned, including the defaced and worn Treasury Notes burnt by the last Assembly, to amount of one hundred and twenty three thousand, seven hundred and twenty nine dollars and seven cents ($123 729 07,) the vouchers for which, including a warrant of transfer for twelve thousand, three hundred and four dollars, ninety five cents, and an half ($12.304 95½) to the common school or education fund, have been handed over to the Comptroller, and passed upon by that Officer.

This expenditure being deducted from the aggregate amount above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and twenty five thousand, three hundred and two dollars, and seventy cents remaining in the Treasury of this State on the first day of November last—say on the first day of November, 1826, and hereafter to be accounted for ($125, 302 70.)

For the several items forming the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the Public Treasurer asks leave respectfully to refer to the printed statements prepared and furnished by the Comptroller, for the use of the Members of the present General Assembly.

The State Bank of North Carolina declared dividends in the months of December and June last at the rate of 4 per cent; which, on the shares held in it by this State, amounted to twenty-one thousand, five hundred and forty-four dollars; which were passed to the credit of the State by that Bank, and are, of course, included in the amount of the receipts at the Public Treasury first above mentioned:—the December dividend, however, was, as usual, subjected to a reduction of three thousand, three hundred and fifty-six dollars, and twenty-four cents; being the amount of the interest which had accrued and was payable out of it to the Bank according to law, on account of the unpaid for shares of the stock held therein by North Carolina, at the time of the declaration of the said dividend:—the voucher for which reduction from the dividend and payment to the Bank, is included in the general account of expenditures or disbursements for the late fiscal year, and will be found in files handed over to the Comptroller, as above mentioned.

The Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern likewise declared half yearly dividends in the months above mentioned: the Bank of Cape Fear at the rate of three per cent: and the Bank of Newbern at the rate of four per cent; part of the proceeds of which it will be recollected are appropriated and goes to the fund created for Internal Improvements;—and those Banks declared also additionally at the same times and at the same rate, on the stock or shares of their capital lately purchased by the State; the first named to amount of nineteen hundred and fifty six dollars;—and the other to amount of eight hundred and eighty-four dollars; which two sums were paid into the common Treasury of the State, and are included in the warrant of transfer to the education fund herein before noticed.

Of the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand, three hundred and two dollars and seventy cents above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the State of North Carolina on the first day of November last, forty one thousand, three hundred and sixty one dollars and forty-five cents were deposited and stood at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank at Raleigh.

Thirty three thousand and seven dollars and thirty-one cents were deposited and stood at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh.

And nine thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and twenty five cents, were deposited, in like manner, and stood at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville.

The remainder consists of worn and redeemed Treasury Notes, which have so considerably and so rapidly accumulated since the first of November last, as to put it out of my power hitherto to count and prepare them for burning, which shall however be done as soon as practicable:—of warrants and other claims on the Treasury paid off and taken up since the close of the late fiscal year:—and of Bank Notes and current Treasury Notes kept in the Office for the purpose of meeting the demands or expenditures of the day, which are often great and rarely fail to be considerable.

It will be seen from the Comptroller's Statements, as well as from this Report, that the common school fund had at its credit, on the first day of November last, the sum of twelve thousand, three hundred and four dollars, ninety-five cents and an half; since which time and on the 7th of December instant, the dividend declared by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company for 1826 on the shares held in it by North Carolina, amounting to four hundred and twenty dollars, (which also is appropriated and belongs to that fund,) has been paid into the Treasury of the State: This item however could neither be reported nor otherwise officially made known by me to the Comptroller on the first day of November last, the day on which all the public accounts are made up and balanced: because *payment* was not at that time made by the Company, nor was it in fact made until the 7th of the month following: a circumstance which would leave me free to omit noticing it here, nor should I do it, were it not for my anxious desire to place this infant fund in the most respectable point of view in my power; and from my wish likewise, to do even more than common justice to the patriotic zeal and untiring endeavours of this the only Navigation Company in the State which has, as yet, declared any dividend whatever:—and, acting under the influence of the same principle and feeling, I may be permitted here to remark, that although the balance of the agricultural fund could not be transferred on the first of November last, on account of the provisions and limitation of the act of 1824 in regard to that fund, and because likewise of the unsatisfied claims which then existed and at present exist, as well as of others of the like nature which may be made upon it by counties that have not yet formed Agricultural Societies, but which may still do so, in February next these difficulties and hindrances will be done away; when the transfer of a respectable balance from the agricultural to the common school fund may be looked forward to, with reasonable hope and expectation; at which time likewise it is highly probable, and, indeed, well nigh certain, that the Comptroller will, by his warrant, transfer also to the same fund, the amount of the dividend last above mentioned.

The Public Treasurer has rendered to the President of the Board of Internal Improvements an account of his receipts and expenditures from the first of November, 1825, to the first of November, 1826, comprehending the payments made at the Treasury by the purchasers of parts of the Cherokee Lands, together with all other monies received by him which are subject to the drafts or disposal of that Board; which shows or leaves in his hands an unexpended sum or balance of twenty three thousand, four hundred and seven dollars, and twenty three cents, yet to be accounted for, ($23,407 23.) a copy or abstract of which account or statement accompanies this, and is marked with the letter A.

The Treasurer has the honour likewise to submit to the General Assembly an abstract of receipts and disbursements, or statement of account, showing the conditions of the agricultural fund of North-Carolina on the first day of November last, which will be found to leave a balance of seven thousand nine hundred and sixty five dollars and ninety five cents ($7.965 95) in favour of and to the credit of the said fund: which statement is marked with the letter B.

The Treasury Notes last ordered by the General Assembly were not all issued or sold on the first day of November last, nor are the whole of them yet disposed of, a few sheets remaining still on hand, but not more than will probably be sold in course of the present session of the Assembly: this item, however, in conformity with the assurance given by the Treasurer in his last annual report, was incorporated in his general account for 1826 as settled with the Comptroller on the first day of November last, and was then set off and balanced by the delivery of Bank Stock or shares, purchased for the use and benefit of the State, to that officer in full of the same;—and to him was likewise delivered, at the same time, other Shares of Bank Stock bought with the surplus monies in the Treasury in course of the fiscal year of 1826, to amount of ten thousand, nine hundred and twenty five dollars, as may be seen by his statements furnished for the use of the Members of this Assembly: The stock above mentined was of the three several Banks of North-Carolina: The shares which were of the Sate Bank and of the Bank of Newbern which have hitherto and for years past declared their dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. half yearly, were purchased at par: and those which were of the Bank of Cape-Fear, which has latterly declared at the rate of three per cent. half yearly only, were bought at ninety-five dollars per share.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to cede to the United States a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks," the sum of twelve hundred and eighty seven dollars has been sent or remitted to me by Lieutenant William A. Elisson, of the Engineers, and agent of fortifications at Fort Macon, to be deposited in the Public Treasury as the purchase money and in payment for the Lands ceded to the United States by North-Carolina, through the said Act: Applications have since been made at the Treasury by one or more of the claimants under the provisions of the said Act, for a part or portion of the money so deposited, or rather for information as to the manner or means necessary to the obtaining it: which have been necessarily postponed on the ground, that the Public Treasurer is not clothed with any power by the act aforesaid, to judge either of the validity of the claims which might be preferred, or to pay off or discharge such as should be considered good and valid:—On the grounds likewise that all power in regard to this deposite rests wholly with the Legislature:—and on the ground moreover that the Public Treasurer has not yet seen or been furnished with the evidence on which any such claims rest.

A part of the purchase money bid for the lands belonging to this State, near Raleigh, and which were sold in 1820, remains still unpaid: Judgments have, from time to time, been had in every instance, save two, in which payment was withheld or delayed: but it has unfortunately happened that, in several cases, the purchasers, together with their securities, proved insolvent; and consequently the executions, which have been frequently issued, have been uniformly returned, in these cases, with an endorsement of "not satisfied," and of course without the money due:—The Law authorising and ordering the sale of those lands, provided that no deed or other conveyance should be made until the purchase money was fully paid up; and thus it happens that the lots of land so sold and not paid for still remain to the State, no conveyance or title whatever having been made for them by the Commissioners who were authorised and appointed to sell them:—The purchasers however continue to claim them and to exercise owner ship over them, on the ground of having bid them off and covenanted to pay for them; although it is known and admitted that they have no power to do so, they and their securities having long since proved insolvent as aforesaid; and some of them continue likewise still to use the lots or lands as their own, by cutting and taking the timber from off them, and committing other wastes on them. The Public Treasurer heretofore made a like representation to the General Assembly, but as no effectual remedy was then or has since been provided, and these matters still remaining in the same or a worse situation, he has considered it his duty again to mention them, as there remains not the most distant prospect or probability that payments will be made; whilst the lots or lands in question will necessarily be lessened in value when dispoiled of the remaining growth of timber at present on them, and will indeed thereby become in a measure worthless.

The expenses or statements of the Banks of this State, as required by a resolution of the Assembly of 1822, are herewith transmittdd.

Much and respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, 27th Dec. 1826.

STATE BANK of NORTH-CAROLINA.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Having observed in the late Augusta papers, that certain merchants and others, interested in the Banks of that place, have held a meeting, for the purpose of denouncing the notes of our State Bank, and, if possible, impair that perfect confidence which the citizens of Georgia have hitherto had in them; to effect which they have made use of some very extravagant assertions—and knowing that all our Banks are, this season of the year, in the habit of making Statements of their Affairs to the Public Treasurer of the State, in order that they may be laid before the Legislature, (the State holding a large amonnt of Stock in each of them,) we have obtained a copy of that in relation to the concerns of the State Bank, which appears below, and is perhaps the best answer which can be given to the misrepresentations of the citizens of Augusta.

An Exhibit shewing the situation of the State Bank of N. Carolina, 31st Nov. 1826.

DR.

Specie,	271,873 03	
Foreign Notes and Bills of Exchange,	196.611 18	
		458,484 21
Due from Foreign Banks,		81.223 26
State Bank and Augusta Stock taken for debt,		17,446
Due from the State of N. Carolina,		83,906 11
Do, for individuals,		2,676,021 72
Stock unpaid,		8450
Real Estate in Banking House and Land taken for debt,		169,764 41
Internal Bills and Checks,		16,903 88
		$3,505,242 59

CR.

Capital Stock,	1,600,000
Notes in Circulation,	1,457,817 93
Due to Foreign Banks,	129,524 62
Profits out of which the Dividend of December 1826 is to be paid, the balance reserved for bad debts,	137,342 12
Deposits,	180,457 92
	$3,505.[illegible] 59

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

☞ Amount of Dividends, Dec. 1826. 63,916 dollars, which deducted from the profits, will leave a balance of 73,426 dolls. 12 cents, reserved for bad debts.

We state, further, on the best authority, that the above statement is the most unfavorable one that could be presented, as it was made before the commencement of the winter's commercial operations enabled the Bank to procure northern funds, which every one knows are as "good as gold." We learn that the Bank has now more than twice the above amount of northern funds. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Mr. Wolf—This zealous missionary was at Smyrna in June last. He informed Mr. King that there were 500 Jews in Constantinople who professed to believe in Christ. In a village near Constantinople the unbelieving Jews assembled, after Mr. Wolf's departure, and crucified a dog, to express their contempt of Jesus Christ and his death on the cross.

Hampshire Gazette.

It is observed in the *Journal Des Debates* of Nov. 8th, that if Russia continues her encroachments and demands against the Porte, the Sultan may find himself obliged to take the wise resolution of quitting the Bosphorus, and packing off for Asia.

A gentleman who travelled from New York to New Orleans in eighteen days, states it as his belief that the mail may be transported from N. York to N. Orleans in fifteen days, by the routes which he pursued.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of *JOE*, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of *AMAIAH*, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, ballow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaser, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive $10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
34 HENRY CRESS.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having engaged an Assistant for the ensuing year, will open his *SCHOOL* again in *Mocksville*, on the 15th of January next.

The course of instruction contemplated for this School, will embrace all the parts necessary to form a good English Education, and the Latin Language. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five and a half months each; at the end of which, there will be a public examination of the Pupils, and a vacation of two weeks.

Price of tuition will be *nine dollars* per session, payable in advance. It is desirable that all pupils intended for this school, should begin with the commencement of the session; and that none should be engaged for a less time than a whole session. Those who engage for a shorter time, must expect to pay an additional price.

The local advantages of this institution, (which without claims to public consideration) are not centre of a back country, abounding in all the necessaries of life; combining the salubrity of the mountains, with the beauty and convenience of the plain; uniting health, with fertility of soil, and cheapness of provisions—it seems the spot to which nature, pointing her unerring finger, is wont to say, There, in stillness and retirement, is intended to be reared the temple sacred to Learning, to Science and to Freedom.

All the diffidence arising from an humble sense of his abilities, and a high sense of the responsibilities involved in the engagement, is felt by the subscriber, in submitting his services to the public as an instructer of youth; but having early learned the utility of the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," in applying it to the management of his school, his time and faculties shall be faithfully devoted. Encouraged by the success of a few years devoted to the business in Lynchburg, Va. he is not without hopes of being useful to those intrusted to his care.

To persons desiring it, Board can be furnished by the subscriber, and other gentlemen in the village, upon very moderate terms.

WILLIAM BUFORD.

Mocksville, Dec. 8th, 1826. 6147

Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other Gentlemen holding Subscriptions to the New Map of North-Carolina, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non subscribers will be $10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the Publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the Map is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the Publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The Publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will still be thankfully received. JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18th, 1826. 146

North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Milly Hester *vs.* Joseph Hester; original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, *c. c.*
6147 By C. L. BANNER, *d. c.*

North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Emanuel Shober *vs.* George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on land, &c. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. M. R. MOORE, *c. c.*
6147 By C. L. BANNER, *d. c.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 29.—A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to appoint the following committees, viz:

A select joint committee, to consist of five members to be called the Judiciary Committee, to whom shall be referred that part of the Governor's message which relates to this subject:

A select joint committee, to consist of 5 members from the 1st, 5 members from the 2d, 5 members from the 3d, and 3 members from the 5th Judicial Circuit, for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Fall Terms of the Superior Courts:

A select joint committee on Cherokee Lands, to whom shall be referred that part of the Governor's message relating to this subject: and,

A select joint committee on the Public Buildings.

The question being put by the Chair, on the adoption of the first proposition contained in the message, viz the appointment of a Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, rose to express a hope, that the Senate would not agree to the appointment of a select joint committee on this subject. Such a course would form an exception to the general usage of that body, and would conflict with the rules adopted for the government of the two Houses.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the proposition and negatived.

The question on the second proposition from the House having been put, was decided in the affirmative.

The question being put on the third proposition contained in the message from the House of Commons,

Mr Speight remarked, he could see no necessity for raising a joint committee on this subject. He hoped in this instance, the ordinary course of legislative rule would not be departed from, and that the proposition would not be concurred in.

The question, will the Senate agree to the proposition from the other House? was decided in the negative.

The proposition relative to the appointment of a committee on Public Buildings, was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen, as composing the committees on the several subjects embraced in the Resolutions, yesterday submitted to the Senate, by Mr. Pickett:

On Education — Messrs. M'Kay, Sneed, Hill of Franklin, Leake and Joiner.

On Internal Improvements.— Messrs. Forney, Stokes, King, Wilson, of Edgecombe, and Williams, of Martin.

On Lands acquired from the Cherokee Indians — Messrs Croom, Alexander, Love, Baird of Burke, and Boddie.

On the Judiciary, &c.—Messrs. Pickett, Miller, Gilchrist, Beard of Rowan, and Hill of Stokes.

On the Militia Laws.—Messrs. Speight of Greene, Gray, Sellers, Williams, of Beaufort, and Ward.

On the emigration of Free Persons of Colour into this State.—Messrs. Seawell, Speight of Greene, Stokes, Spaight, of Craven, and Gilchrist.

On the Patrol Laws —Messrs. Spaight of Craven, Blackwell, Tyson, M'Leary and Riddick.

On the Proposals of Jonathan Elliott.—Messrs. Hill of Franklin, Davis, Smith, Hunter, and Holloman.

Mr. Pickett introduced the following resolution, which was read and referred:

Whereas, many of the citizens of this State have heretofore availed themselves of the attendance of Members of the General Assembly, to pay into the Treasury, the purchase money for entries of land, and in consequence of the change in the sitting of the General Assembly, the time for the payment of all entries made previous to 1825, did expire on the 15th day of this instant;

Resolved, Therefore, that the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for giving further time for the payment of the purchase money, on all entries made since the first day of Jan. 1825.

The motion to postpone until Monday, was carried.

Mr. Montgomery from the balloting committee for two Engrossing Clerks, reported that of the votes received, Stone had 97, Cowan 94, Dews 73 and Pool 62. Stone and Cowan were declared duly elected.

Mr. Matthews presented the petition of Mildred M'Milly, praying for a divorce from her husband, accompanied with a motion that a committee of Divorce and Alimony be appointed to whom that petition should be referred. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Matthews, Gray, Montgomery, Devane and Parker, were subsequently announced as composing this committee.

Mr. Gray presented a petition on the subject of a divorce, which received a like reference as the above.

Saturday, Dec. 30.—Messrs. Sneed and King were announced as composing the committee on the part of this House, on the Public Buildings.

Mr. Speight of Greene, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, on the subject of the emancipation of slaves, and the several resolutions therein alluded to, be referred to a select joint committee.

Mr Forney remarked that, at the last session, resolutions from the State of Ohio, of a similar character to those referred to in the above resolution, had been presented to the consideration of the Senate. He thought that encroachments on any of our rights should be resisted by a temperate though manly stand; but it was not sufficient that we imagined our rights assailed, we should be certain of it. There was a great deal of sensibility excited whenever this subject was mentioned, and disposition was felt to take umbrage, when, perhaps, no offence was intended. He could see no good which would result from referring the subject to a committee.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, said he had not intended to say a word on this subject, nor would he have done so, but for the attempt which, as he conceived, the gentleman from Lincoln (Mr. Forney) had made to throw impediments in the way of the resolution. He hoped the resolution would meet with the approbation of the Legislature, and that it would be referred. This was no new attempt of the non-slave holding States at encroachment; for some years they have been officiously intermeddling with our domestic concerns, and we have tolerated it, until our silence has been construed into an assent to their doctrines. It was high time to take notice of these numerous and unjustifiable interferences, and to give an expression, an indignant expression, of our feelings on the subject. There was an actual confederation on foot, to sap the foundation of the slave holding States, in a point which was considered vulnerable.

Mr. King thought it of great importance that every subject should be well weighed before it was referred to a committee to be reported on. He did not see any reason for legislating on the subject at present. No doubt, all entertained the opinion that slavery was a great evil. It was a delicate subject, and for himself, he thought the less said on the subject the better. Believing that the several resolutions proposed to be referred, involved other topics besides those contained in the resolution of the gentleman from Greene, he moved that it lie on the table, and if any thing should arise during the session, which seemed to demand its consideration, it could then be called up.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived.

The question on the adoption of the amendment having been decided in the affirmative, the question recurred on the passage of the resolution, which was also decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Beard of Rowan, presented the following Resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendment is necessary to the law respecting Administrators of the estates of deceased persons, the more effectually to prevent loss to such estates by the mismanagement or failure of administrators, and likewise to protect the securities of adm'rs. and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that they have passed a bill to incorporate Mocksville Academy, in Rowan county. The bill was read three times and ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free people of this State, which passed its first reading, was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Croom presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves. Read 1st time.

Monday, Jan 1—Mr. Boddie presented the following resolutoin:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent slaves from selling cotton to any person, except the owners, or other persons having charge of the same; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Croom, the resolution was amended by adding after the word "cotton," the following: "and other articles of produce mentioned in the act of the Legislature of 1819," and adopted.

On motion of Mr. M'Kay, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of designating such acts and parts of acts of the British Parliament as shall hereafter be considered in force in this State.

Messrs. M'Kay, Seawell, Pickett, Miller and Spaight of Craven were appointed the committee, in pursuance to the foregoing resolution.

Mr. M'Kay presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted;

Whereas, by the laws now in force, a presumption of payment on judgments of Courts of Record bonds, and other sealed instruments, does not arise under twenty years; and whereas, also, redemptions of mortgages may be within the same period, which rule is often productive of mischief. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting the time within which suits on judgments of Courts of Record bonds, and other sealed instruments, may be brought, and redemptions of mortgages made.

Mr. Smith presented a bill respecting the allowance of claims, and the appropriation of the public money in Davidson county; and Mr. Burney a bill regulating the duty of Grand Jurors in regard to presentments for affrays, and for assault and battery; which were read the first time and passed, and the last mentioned was, on motion of Mr M'Kay, referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, the bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature, was made the order of the day for the 11th instant.

The resolution relative to gold and silver ore, offered by Mr. M'Kay on Friday last, was taken up and adopted.

Tuesday, Jan 2—On motion of Mr Matthews, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary relative to the recording and giving publicity to deeds of trust and bills of sale, &c. and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Croom submitted the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. M'Kay, was laid on the table, and, at a subsequent hour, taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of empowering the Justices of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties in this State to establish poor and work houses in their respective counties, excepting those counties in which poor and work houses are already established by law; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Pickett, it was *Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the emancipation laws, that the owner of any slave shall, upon obtaining license for manumission, enter into bond and security that the said slave shall, within a convenient time, remove him or herself without the limits of the State, and not return to reside therein.

Mr. Beard, of Rowan, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rowan county, on the subject of the election of Constables. Referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. M'Dowell presented the petition of Samuel I. Erwin, of Buncombe, praying to be divorced from his wife Olivia. Referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

The bill respecting the allowance of claims and the appropriation of the public money in Davidson county, was read the 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Love presented a bill to change the time and regulate the manner of holding the County Courts of Haywood; and Mr. Speight, of Greene, a bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons, and for other purposes.

The bill authorising the trustees of the Richmond Academy to raise 10,000 dollars by lottery, was read the second time and passed—yeas 37, nays 22. It was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to change the time and regulate the manner of holding the County Courts of Haywood, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the other House, stating that Messrs Webb and Rand form the joint committee, on their part, on Public Buildings; and that the joint committee, on their part, to inquire into the expediency of altering the sittings of the fall terms of Superior Courts in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Judicial Circuits, consists of Messrs Iredell, Martin, Bozman, Mebane, Stedman, Burns, Ferrand, Blount, Edwards, Cox of Lenoir, R. H Jones, Spruill, Gray, Dickson, Whitaker, A. Moore, Strange, J. A. Hill, Marshall and M'Nair.

The engrossed bill from the other House, concerning certain officers of Davidson county, was read the first time.

Wednesday Jan 3.—Mr. Davis presented a bill prescribing the manner in which Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hereafter be appointed; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Croom, from the committee of Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the communication from Cornelius Dowd, stating that Josiah Tyson, the Senator from Moore county, is not legally entitled to a seat in the Senate, reported in favor of the sitting member.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, Dec. 28.—On motion of Mr. Shepperd,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a main State Road from the Town of Fayetteville to Wilksborough, in conformity to the route heretofore surveyed by the Civil Engineer, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bain presented the following resolution, the question on adopting which, was decided in the negative:

Whereas subjects of a private nature are frequently introduced for the consideration of the Legislature at a late period of the session, probably to the exclusion and mature deliberation of subjects of a public nature and more general interest; for remedy whereof,

Resolved, That after the 20th day of January ensuing, no bill of a private nature shall be introduced into this House.

Mr. Shepperd presented a bill, concerning the granting Licence, to practice in the County Courts of this State. [Provides that persons may obtain licence to practice in the County Courts, previous to their having attained to the age of 21 years.] Read the first time.

Friday, Dec. 29.—Mr. Wyche presented the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Legislature of North-Carolina, that the Congress of the United States do not possess the power of laying and collecting a revenue for the purpose of cutting Roads and Canals in the respective States; and that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested, to use all lawful exertions in their power to prevent it. And that his Excellency the Governor cause a copy of the above resolution to be forwarded to the individuals composing the delegation of this State in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Warren, ordered that this resolution lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that in pursuance to the joint rules of the two Houses, they had raised a committee of Finance to join the committee on the part of the House, consisting of Messrs. M'Kay, Pickett, King, Hill of Franklin, Seawell, Williams, of Beaufort, Stokes and Sharp.

On motion of Mr. Swain, a message was sent to the Senate informing that Johnson, Richard Allison, John Scott, Robert H. Jones, Leonard Martin, William A. Blount, Alfred Moore and Robert Strange, form the committee of Finance on the part of this House.

Mr. Clement introduced a bill to establish Mocksville Academy in Rowan and to incorporate the Trustees thereof—Read the first, second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wyche presented a bill to alter the time of holding the meeting of the General Assembly—[Proposes to alter the time to the 2d Monday in November.]

Mr. Hampton presented a bill concerning certain officers in Davidson county. [Provides that whereas the term of office of the Clerk of the County Ct. of the Solicitor, Register, &c. of Davidson County, expires on the fourth week in January, and next court does not occur until the 3d Monday in March, that these powers be continued to them until said court.]

These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Shepperd presented the memorial of Josiah Cowles, of Surry, on the subject of the tax on Pedlars. The Speaker laid before the House, the memorial of the American Colonization Society, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, Dec. 30.—Mr. Settle presented a bill to authorise Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to permit Gates to be raised across the public Roads, and to impose a tax thereon.

Mr. Barnhardt presented a bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1824, to regulate the patrol of Richmond county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Fisher proposed two additional rules for the government of the House. One was, that every resolution of a public nature should be read and lie upon the table one day for consideration, unless otherwise ordered, before a question is taken on its adoption. A rule, he said, which is embraced in the rules regulating the proceedings of Congress, and in those of most other legislative bodies. The other was, that every resolution which proposes to draw any money from the Treasury, shall be read three times on three separate days, unless otherwise ordered. The Constitution, he observed, provides, and the rules of the House embrace, the provision, that all bills should be read three times; but both the constitution and the rules are silent as to resolutions.

A message from the Senate stated that that body did not agree to the proposition sent from this House, proposing the appointment of a joint select committee, to be styled the judiciary committee, nor to the joint committee to be styled the committee on Cherokee lands; but that in pursuance of the joint rules of the two Houses, the Senate had appointed a judiciary committee and a committee on Cherokee lands; but that they did agree to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the Fall Terms of the Superior Courts in the eastern section of the state; also to the appointment of a committee on public buildings.

Mr. R. H. Jones moved, that as the Senate did not concur in the proposition of this House, for appointing a joint judiciary committee, that this House recede from its proposition, and appoint a judiciary committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Swain observed, that the Senate had assigned as a reason for not agreeing to the propositions of this House, that the joint rules of the two Houses provided for the appointment of committees on the subjects proposed, by each branch of the Legislature, though there was no such rules in existence. He thought it would be best to rescind the resolution passed yesterday by the House, of which the Senate had taken no notice.

Mr. Shepperd thought it unnecessary to act further on the subject. The Senate has acted as it thought proper, in respect to the resolution of this House; and though there be no express provision made in the joint rules of either of the Committees proposed to be appointed by this House, there is a rule which says, that each House shall complete its own business.

The motion to reconsider was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Bain, a Committee on Divorce and Alimony was appointed. Messrs. Bain, J. A. Hill, Fisher, and Whitehurst, form this Committee.

Mr. Swain then presented the petition of Polly Buckner, praying to be divorced from her husband Edward Buckner.

Mr. Hill, of New Hanover, said he was opposed to the reference of this petition. He had hoped that after the Legislature had passed an act on this subject, some years ago, giving the judiciary cognizance of all questions of this kind, that this House would have been no longer troubled with these applications. The marriage contract, he said, was too sacred to be lightly interfered with. The Legislature may pass a general law on the subject, but we have no right, and, of course, ought not to act on any individual case; the law is sufficient for the relief of all, where it would be right to grant relief.

Mr. Swain said, he was not disposed to enter into any argument with the gentleman from New Hanover, whether it was constitutional, or not, for the Legislature in any case to grant divorces. If we have not this power, then the act passed seven years ago, giving to the Superior Courts cognizance of such cases, is unconstitutional. But if that law be constitutional, then the Legislature has a right to act in any case where it may be deemed proper. He was willing to have the question examined and settled.—With regard to divorces in general, he was unfriendly to them. But he thought there might be cases where it would be proper for the Legislature to interfere.

Mr. Fisher inquired if this was a case of which the law referred to, takes cognizance?

Mr. Swain answered it was not.

The petition was then referred.

Mr Morehead presented the petition of Elizabeth Duer, wife of John Duer, of Guilford, praying to be divorced from her husband, which was read and referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Newland presented the petition of Nimrod Lunsford praying for authority to erect a Gate, and Mr Moore of Surry presented the petition of William Dowling praying for authority to erect two Gates—Referred to the committee on propositions and Grievances.

[The proceedings of the House of Commons, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d inst. we are, for want of room, obliged to defer till our next.]

The Greeks.—Mr. Hezekiah Belden, of Richmond, Va. has sent to Mr. Everett, member of Congress, a ten dollar bill, to be applied to the benefit of the suffering Greeks, in their struggle for freedom. Mr. Belden observes:

"I am aware the sum is small, but it is a full tithe of my clear yearly income.

"Born and brought up in a land of liberty, I know, and knowing, prize the rights, the privileges, and the blessings, of a citizen of a free country; and I cannot but wish that all who are seeking through toil, suffering, and blood, for the rights of man, may enjoy them as liberally as I do myself."

19th CONGRESS...2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 27.

In the Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. Noble, for continuing the Cumberland Road, passed to a second reading.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Mr. Ward of New York, referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire if there be in force in the District any law which authorizes the imprisonment of any free man of colour, a citizen of the United States, and the sale of such person for his jail fees and charges. The resolution was introduced by some observations referring to the case of Gilbert Horton, and the discussion was arrested by the speaker, in consequence of the expiration of the hour allowed for resolutions. The other business before the House was of minor importance.

The following resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Barton, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the establishment of a military post on the trading route between Missouri and Mexico, for the protection of that trade.

The bill giving further compensation to the officers commanding companies in the military service of the United States, was read the third time; and the title of the bill being changed, on motion of Mr. Harrison, so as to read as follows: "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases;" the bill *passed*.

The Senate proceeded to the appointment of a Standing Committee on private land claims, pursuant to the resolution of yesterday, and

Mr Smith, of S. C. Mr Kane, Mr. Berrien, Mr McKinley, and Mr. Tazewell, were appointed the Committee.

December 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Ken. submitted a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of changing the Judicial System of the United States, so as to make the Execution Laws of the several States, for the time being, the rule to govern the Courts of the United States in the several States.

The House of Representatives was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr Ward, of New-York, relative to the case of Gilbert Horton. The resolution was finally agreed to. Some private bills were then passed through Committee of the whole. Some discussion of minor importance took place on the details of a bill relative to the Private Land Claims in East Florida.

January 3.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Macon, of North-Carolina, was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, on the first ballot, and took the Chair.—A bill providing for reports of decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States was reported from the committee on the Judiciary. The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. The bill was further amended, and ordered to be reprinted, with all the accompanying amendments.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Webster reported a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which he gave notice of his intention to call up on Wednesday the 17th of January. Mr. Livingston offered a resolution appropriating 50,000 dollars for the relief of the Greeks, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr Hamilton offered a resolution on the subject of compensation to such as had suffered under the Alien and Sedition Laws, which he gave notice of his intention to call up on Monday the 15th of January.

BANKS—*Important Decision.*

An important decision was made in the Court for the Correction of Errors, in the State of New-York, on Thursday last, in the case of the *Bank of Utica* vs. *Philip Wager*.

This action was brought in the court below for the recovery of the amount of a note discounted at the bank of Utica which was resisted by the defendant on the ground of usury, because that in discounting the note, the bank agents retained the interest in advance, charged interest for the three days' grace, and also because the bank agents, in computing the interest, calculated it at thirty days for each month, by which mode but three hundred and sixty days were allowed to the year.

In this case opinions were delivered by Chancellor Jones, Mr. Colden and Mr. Crary, in favor of affirming the decision of the court below, which declared the note void on account of *usury*.

The ayes and noes were then taken on the judgment of the court below, when the same was *affirmed*, 15 to 8.

Alabama.—The Legislature assembled on the 20th ult. Nicholas Davis was elected President of the Senate, and Samuel W. Oliver Speaker of the House. In his message to the Legislature Gov. Murphy complains of the location of the U. States Bank at Mobile, and invites them to consider the expediency of protecting the state against the *invasion of its sovereignty*.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

It appears that a Mr. Saterlee Clarke, formerly a pay master in the army, dismissed by Mr. Calhoun while Secretary of War, for not having settled his accounts according to law, has made accusations against Mr. Calhoun's integrity, in relation to the Rip Rap contract. This accusation has also in part, been imputed to a Mr. Mix, who has denied its authenticity. The affair has excited a great deal of feeling at Washington; which will be propagated with the celerity of lightning through the Union. Mr. Calhoun has communicated a letter to the House of Representatives demanding an investigation, and a special Committee has been ordered at his request. In the mean time the Vice President has vacated his chair in the senate pending the investigation. The calumny has been met with an indignant denial by Mr. Calhoun and his friends who are acquainted with the transaction, and is disbelieved by all.

Virginia Republican.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Dec. 29, the Speaker laid before the House the following communication from John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, viz:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: You will please to lay before the House over which you preside, the enclosed communication, addressed to that body.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Honorable the Members of the House of Representatives:

An imperious sense of duty, and a sacred regard to the honor of the station which I occupy, compel me to approach your body in its high character of grand inquest of the nation.

Charges have been made against me of the most serious nature, and which, if true, ought to degrade me from the high station in which I have been placed by the choice of my fellow citizens, and to consign my name to perpetual infamy.

In claiming the investigation of the House, I am sensible, that, under our free and happy institutions, the conduct of public servants is a fair subject of the closest scrutiny and the freest remarks, and that a firm and faithful discharge of duty affords, ordinarily, ample protection against political attacks; but when such attacks assume the character of impeachable offences, and become, in some degree, official, by being placed among the public records, an officer, thus assailed, however base the instrument used, if conscious of innocence, can look for refuge only to the Hall of the immediate Representatives of the People. It is thus I find myself most unexpectedly placed.

On Wednesday morning last, it was for the first time intimated to me, that charges of a very serious nature against me, were lodged in one of the Executive Departments: during the day, rumours from several quarters to the same effect reached me: but the first certain information of their character, was received yesterday morning, through one of the newspapers of the District. It appears, from its statement, that I am accused of the sordid and infamous crime of participating in the profits of a contract formed with the Government, through the Department of War, while I was entrusted with the discharge of its duties, and that the accusation has been officially presented as the basis of an official act of the War Department, and consequently to be placed among its records, as a lasting stigma on my character.

Conscious of my entire innocence in this and every other publick act, and that I have ever been incapable, in the performance of duty, of being influenced by any other motive than a sacred regard to the public interest, and resolved, as far as human effort can extend, to leave an untarnished reputation to posterity, I challenge the freest investigation of the House, as the only means effectually to repel this premeditated attack to prostrate me, by destroying forever my character. J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States.

Washington, 29th Dec. 1826.

[Mr. Floyd, after some appropriate remarks, exposing the unfounded and malicious nature of the charges against the Vice President, moved that the communication be referred to a select committee; Which was afterwards appointed, and consists of the following members: Floyd, of Virginia, Mr. Wright, of Ohio, Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, Mr Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Clarke, of Kentucky, Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Mr. Sprague, of Maine.]

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Inauguration.—The installation of Governor Burton took place on Friday last, in the Commons Hall, where both branches of the Legislature had assembled, according to usage, to witness the solemnities of the scene. Immediately after the oaths of office were administered, the Governor made the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

This being the last opportunity I shall have of addressing you, standing in that relation which I at present occupy, I should consider myself wanting in every generous and manly feeling, not to be sensible, and frankly to acknowledge, the kind indulgence so repeatedly manifested, by so respectable and intelligent a portion of my fellow-citizens, as those who compose the Legislature of our State.

That I have often erred in the discharge of my official duties, there can be no doubt. Of this fact I am sufficiently admonished, by a knowledge of my own weakness and infirmities. I will then, ask what has been your conduct towards me? Have I met the stern frown of a relentless tyrant—or the smiles of an indulgent parent, willing to forget and forgive, and hope the best for the future? Let the frequent renewal of your confidence answer this question. Being unwilling to tax your patience; knowing the many important subjects which claim your valuable time, I will take my leave, hoping that future generations may view with pleasure and delight, the origin of their happiness and prosperity, from the wise measures of the present Legislature.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 16, 1827.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. t47

THE GOLD MINES.

In the Senate of this State, on the 29th ult. the following proceedings took place in relation to the Gold Mines in this part of the State:

In rising to introduce the resolution which follows, Mr. M'Kay observed, that by the charter granted by Charles 2d to Proprietors of Land in this State, a reservation of one-half of all the Gold and Silver Ore which might be found, was made, in all the grants that issued, for the benefit of the Crown. When, therefore, in 1776, a revolution in the Government took place, and our colonial connexion with Great Britain was severed, North Carolina succeeded to this right, which had previously been vested in the Crown. It would seem, therefore, that the State was entitled to one half of the Gold and Silver Ore which may have been found within her limits.

The Gold Mines in the upper part of the State, were likely to become very valuable. It was a matter of indifference to him, individually, whether the State possessed any interest in them or not, but acting in the capacity of a Legislator, he felt it to be his duty to bring the subject before the House, that measures might be taken to secure this right, if it was still vested in the State. The resolution is in these words:

Whereas, in the grants of land that issued during the Provincial Government, there are certain reservations of part of the Gold or Silver Ore, that may happen from time to time to be found; and whereas, on the Revolution in Government, the State succeeded to all the rights which the Crown of Great Britain had, in said reservations:

Resolved, That the committee of finance be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire into the expediency of securing to the State the benefit of said reservations, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr Pickett moved that the Resolution lie on the table. It was strange, if this right reverted to the State, fifty years ago, it had not sooner been discovered. He had never examined into the subject, but he thought it probable, that though these reservations might have been made in the grants issued anterior to 1776, they were contained in none since that period. It was a subject which might cause an excitement amongst the people, which he did not feel disposed to countenance. He thought it best to delay the consideration of the resolution—it was an early stage of the session, and by postponing it, members would have time to investigate the subject, and act understandingly on it.

[It needs no ghost to convince most of our readers, of the utter ignorance of Mr. M'Kay, in relation to the *profitableness* of the gold mines, in this section of country,—and, of course, of the total fallacy of his scheme of realizing a revenue to the State from them. On hearing of the above proceedings in the legislature, an old citizen of this county, and a *co-proprietor in one of the gold mines*, observed to us, that he was perfectly willing the legislature should pass a law appropriating one half the proceeds of the mines to themselves—*provided* the state should *work* them: otherwise, any law of the kind would be a perfect nullity; for no one would be found to work the mines *for the state*, on the condition proposed by Mr. M'Kay. We presume our members can set Mr M'Kay right, on this subject.]

In relation to the charge made against Mr Calhoun, the Richmond Whig, a determined political opponent of his, remarks: "What the investigation will produce, we cannot conjecture; but we have not the remotest belief in Mr. Calhoun's guilt. The supposition of such a man's hazarding his high reputation, and brilliant prospects, by speculating in corruption, is incredible. Such will be the conclusion of every mind, and it must be damning proof that can shake the conviction."

The legislature of Georgia, at its recent session, passed an act providing for the distribution, by lottery, of the land lately acquired from the Creek Indians. The time limited to give in names for draws, is the 15th of February next.

A schooner has arrived at Elizabeth City, in this state, with the small pox on board. Measures were taken to prevent its spreading. This loathsome disease prevails at New-York, and many other parts of the Union, at this time.

The Billiard Table.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writes from Washington, under date of the 24th ult. on the subject of the much-talked-of billiard table, furnished for the President's House, at the public expense; and gives a concise, and perfectly intelligible history of the whole concern. Being a very satisfactory developement of the business, within a compass suited to the narrowness of our limits, we shall most cheerfully comply with the request of a subscriber, and give, in our next, the letter entire.

Timely Luck!—A young married man near the town of Auburn, (New-York) lately drew a prize of $10,000 in the New-York Lottery,—and, on the same day, his lady was delivered of *twins!* Luck, in this instance, happened very opportunely.

In the Senate of the U. S. on Friday, the 29th ult. the Secretary read a letter from the Vice President, informing the Senate he had vacated his seat, during the pendency of his appeal to the House of Representatives: the Senate thereupon adjourned over till Tuesday.

On Tuesday, 2d inst. the Senate went into an election for a President pro tem.; and on the first balloting, Mr. Macon, of this state, was chosen; he receiving 24 votes, Mr. Smith of Maryland 13, the rest scattering.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Report of the Public Treasurer of this state, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. An exhibit of the fiscal concerns of a state, is always more immediately interesting to the great mass of the people, than any other operation of the government; and the annual report of the condition of the treasury department of North-Carolina, possesses additional interest, from the long services, venerable character, and spotless integrity of the gentleman at the head of that department.

To Correspondents.—"Justice," shall go in our next, or succeeding paper, as we can spare room.

"Juvenis," and other favors, shall all be attended to, (as soon as it is possible for us to steal time to read them with due deliberation) either by publication, or by giving them a passing notice. At this season, our columns are necessarily almost exclusively devoted to legislative and congressional proceedings; so that we cannot appropriate much space to the favors of correspondents, except on subjects of immediate and pressing interest to our readers. Notwithstanding, we shall, at all times, be grateful for the contributions of our friends, on all subjects usually discussed in a newspaper.

We will here take occasion to acknowledge the receipt of a number of New-Year's Addresses; most of which, however, could not compete for the prize we offered, in consequence of being *prose* productions, our premium being offered for a *poetic* address, although we inadvertently omitted mentioning that fact in our notice. These addresses will be held subject to the call of the authors,—or we will await a license to publish them (or *some* of them) hereafter, as our limits will admit.

Public Printer.—We learn, by a letter from a friend in Raleigh, that Messrs. Lawrence and Lemay, publishers and proprietors of the Raleigh Star, were, on Saturday, the 9th inst. elected Public Printers for the ensuing year. On the first balloting, the vote stood as follows:

For Lawrence & Lemay, - -	100
For Joseph Gales & Son, - -	86
Majority for Lawrence & Co. - -	14

Hamilton Fulton.—Previous to the adjournment of the Georgia legislature, a resolution was introduced to dismiss Hamilton Fulton from the service of the state, as chief civil engineer; the resolution was, however, after some discussion, laid on the table. It appears that Mr. Fulton has committed a gross fraud upon the legislature and people of Georgia, by palming upon them a long report on the subject of canals, rail-roads, &c. which he had *copied*, almost word for word from Rees's Cyclopedia! This, with a general belief of his incapacity as an engineer, was the cause of the aforementioned resolution's being introduced. The members, however, preferred taking milder measures for ridding themselves of Mr. Fulton. When first employed, his salary was $5000 per annum; it is now reduced one half, to $2500. It was by reducing his salary, that North-Carolina *lost* the "*valuable*" services of Mr Fulton!!

It would seem, from the many publications on the subject, with which the last Georgia papers teem, that the Reports made in North-Carolina on "Public Works," during Mr. Fulton's employment here, give strong evidence of transatlantic *origin*. Is this a fact?

It appears that several gentlemen of Augusta, have offered Mr. Fulton a bond for *one thousand dollars*, to be paid on condition that, within two months, he ascertains and determines, by his own personal observation, the longitude of Milledgeville, in Georgia, within twenty English miles of the truth!! This will put the "chief civil engineer's" competency directly to the test. We know not by what equivocation he can evade it. At our last dates from Milledgeville, nearly one month had elapsed since the offer was made, and no intimation had been given by Mr. Fulton, of his willingness to accept it.

Charleston, Jan. 1.—Cotton, 9 to 9¼; none but very prime will command the highest quotation; flour, 5¼ to 6; bagging, 22 to 24; whiskey, 40 to 42½; bacon, 8 to 9; beeswax, 25 to 27; coffee, 17 to 18.

Camden, Jan. 6.—Cotton, 8 to 8 50; Corn, 62½ to 75; whiskey, 60; peach brandy, 65 to 75; flour, 7 to 7 50; wheat, 1 25 to 1 50; beef, 6 to 7; pork, 7 to 8; oats, 65 to 75.

Cheraw, Jan. 5.—Cotton, 8 to 8 75; 9 can be obtained for choice lots.

By Saturday's Mail.

The National Journal of the 5th, (the only paper we received from the north by Saturday's mail) is almost entirely filled with the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and the speech of Mr. Burges, on the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the Revolution. The other proceedings in either house were uninteresting. The Journal does not contain an item of any thing else but congressional proceedings.

TICKETS,

In the North-Carolina Lottery, for the benefit of Oxford Academy, 3d Class, to be drawn in Raleigh on the 21st of February next, and finished in one day, Yates & M'Intyre managers, for sale, on application at the office of the Western Carolinian; price $6, shares in proportion.

Also, tickets in all the respectable Northern lotteries, can be procured through the agency of the editor of this paper, free of any charge for postage.

The scheme of the Oxford Lottery shall be published in next week's paper.

January 15, 1827. 45

COTTON

WILL be received on STORAGE at the Store-Houses adjoining the Wagon-Yard, Fayetteville; at which place, safe and comfortable accommodations are provided for Wagoners and their Horses.

Persons storing with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market; and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices.

JOHN MAC RAE.

January 4th, 1827. 5t49

Public Sale.

ON the 6th and 7th days of February next, there will be a large quantity of

BAR IRON

sold on credit, at the High Shoal, in Lincoln county; and on the 8th, a quanty of *CASTINGS*, at the Furnace on Long Creek; and on 9th and 10th, at Lincolnton, a number of tracts of *LAND*, lying throughout the county of Lincoln, directed to be sold by the Will of John Fulenwider, deceased.

ROBERT H. BURTON,
HENRY FULENWIDER,

December 16th, 1826. *Executors.*

The Catawba Journal will insert the above 3 weeks: send account to Executors.

New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever *WATCHES*, and plain Silver-Watches.

Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured *JEWELRY* of every description, and of the best workmanship, of *North Carolina Gold*. An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.

They are now well prepared to manufacture *Silver-Ware*, and all articles in their line: and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

Stop the Villian,

AND BEWARE OF THE SWINDLER.

ONE *Thomas Hadley*, (and, I am ashamed to acknowledge, a kinsman of my own) came to my house in November last, and was treated with kindness and respect. About the middle of December, he bargained with me for a valuable stud-horse, at the price of $ 50; said he then rode a borrowed creature, the owner of which lived about one mile from Concord; borrowed of me a valuable mare, with a saddle and bridle, and started in the morning, to be back in the evening, with the $ 50 to pay for the stud; but never returned. Said Hadley is about 23 years old, middle size, sandy complexion, and a down look: the mare is black, a white face, four white legs, and is branded with W. H. Any person who will give me information of said rascal, and direct to the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be generously rewarded. WM. HARRIS.

January 10, 1826. 2t45

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 18 7. 44

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827.

Beall James	Fr Potts John
Bracken John	Robertson Geo. W.
Carnett Elizabeth	Ritchens John
Camrace Tabitha	Randels Smith
Duvall Thomas	Reid Cassandra Mrs.
Davidson George L.	Tomblinson Wm. H.
Edwards James	Smith William
Ellis Allen	Shaw William
Francis John	Stephenson James
Felz Garrald	Smith Jacob
Gideon Sarah Mrs.	Stuart Abner
Holmes James	Stewart Robert
Harris James H.	Smith James
Hill M. L.	Shipp Bartlett
Jonston Wm. S.	Sharp Franklin
King Mary Mrs.	Stroud Andrew
Lewis A. L.	Westmorland Editte
Lemay Zachariah	Woodward Mr.
McLaughlin John	Welch James
McCray Polly Miss	Wilson James H.
Morgan M.	Woodsides James
Norrice John	

3t47 JAS. M'KNIGHT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827

John Blackbourn	James Lome
John Calloway	John Reid
James Dabbs	John Scot
Hubbard Davis	Molly Sluder
William Eliot	Daniel Swing
Solomon Grimes	Frederick Thompson
Jacob Grigson	William Thompson
Samuel J. Hamilton	Thomas Twadwell
Reuben Holmes	Carbatt Wallen
James Kennedy	William Wilson

3t47 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, Nov. Term, 18 6. John Watts' Executors *vs.* Joseph Watts. Motion to admit the Will to probate. In this case it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that Andrew Watts, James Watts, William Watts and his wife Rebecca, who are inhabitants of other states, appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Iredell county, on the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Watts, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Absalom K. Simonton, Clerk of our said court, at Statesville, the 3d Monday of November, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence. A. K. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3. 6t50

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick: other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, jr.
EDWARD CRESS,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
Committee.

42
December 20, 1826.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's employ, on the 18th ult. an indented apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of *John Coupee*. He was about 14 years of age, tolerably chunky built, of rather a downcast look, and has a loose, slovenly walk. He was suspected of having embezzled a sum of money, which was probably the cause of his absconding. All tailors, and others, are cautioned against harboring or trusting him. Five dollars reward is offered, for his apprehension, and information given to Mr. Silas Templeton, Salisbury, N. C. so that he may be obtained, and all reasonable charges paid.

MARTIN F. REVELL,
January 1, 1827. 43

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1827.

Daniel Agner	Rufus D. Johnston
Elizabeth Alexander	James W. Johnston
John Anderson	John Johnston
Wm. Anderson	James Jackson
James W. Armstrong	Ezra Kersey
William Everett	Henry Lupperd
Elisha Butler	Miss Hessa Latta
Wm. Bradley	John Lindsey 2
Wm. Barber	Elizabeth Lemly
Elisha Barrett	William Little
Voluntine Bird 2	Danl. Lirely
John Body	Mr. Landers
Moses Brown	Jonathan Mills
Catharine Brinkle	Philip Miller
William Buie	James M'Neely
Dawalt Beaver	Henry Myers
Polly Brown	William A. Martin
William Barr	Sophia M'Orcle
James Kerr	William Miller
Eli Cobble	Nicholas Moier
Samuel Caldwell	Haywood Pope
David Cook	John Pearce
John Cooper	Jesse Pinkston
John Canup	Garret Pickler
James Cambell	Joseph Pickler
George Cleveland	James Pack
Collin Cimbrol	Jas. & Chas. Park
George Clark	Henry E. Patterson
Peter Cobble	William Price
James Coggins	Thomas Robinson
John Clemmons	Hariet Ray
Philip Cruse	George Robinson
Henry R. Cook	William Robinson
Polly Cashdol	James W. Ramsey
Judy Chapman	Charles A. Storke
John Coughenour	John D. Smith
James Davis	Isaac Stanly
John Davis	William Shaffer
Thos. Davis 2	Reuben Smith
John Donaldson	Saml. Smith
Katharine Darr	Susan Steel
Saml. Ecum	Nicholas Simpson
Henry Frailey	Jacob Stoner
John L. Graham	Catharine Smith
Francis Gibson	William Stone
Francis Graham	Jacob Stirewalt
William Gray	William Thompson
Jesse Harrison	John Taylor
John Hendles	Hiram Turner
Billy D. Haden 2	George A. Thompson
Mrs. Salome Holmes	Benj. Tenison
Isaac A. Hall	Nathal. Thompson
Charles Hunter	Edwd. Brookvass
John Howard	Hellen Varner
Casper Holshouser 2	Joseph Weant
Ruth Harris	Charles Withero
Saml. Hughes	Fereby Willis
E. N. Gaither	James Willis
Joseph Hodge	John Wilbourn
Thomas Hutson	J. S. White
Minerva W. Haynes	Barney Young.
Alexander Haynes	3t36

3t46 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827.

L. H. Alexander 2	Mess Robinson & Wilson
Charles Arnhart	Parmenio Rogers
Caleb P. Alexander	Philip Rumpel
Stephen Alexander	Capt John Stirewalt
Mrs. Margaret Boyd	William C Scott
Ann E. Baird	R W Smith
Joseph Baker	William Suffrid
Charles Bain	Alexander Scott
George M. Clark	Daniel Stricker
Henry Cagle	Elizabeth Shin
Henry Furr	Elizabeth Thompson
Alexander Ferguson	William Teter
William Gilliam	Nathan Wade
James McClain	Jediah Wallace
Samuel Erwin	James Young
John Means jr.	Joseph A Young
W. McGraw	David Gurley
Christopher Melchor	Tobias Goodman
Thomas Matly	Doct. W Houston
John McCalebs	Doct Stanhope Harris
John Misenhimer	Elender Hudson
Joshua Nelson	Richard Holbrooks
William Nichols	Doct Thomas Harris
H. B. Philips	Simon Hatley
Peter Peninger	William Huttson.
Charles Pence	Peter Cauble
Martin Rendleman	Thomas Littleton
John Robinson	Christopher Light
Ruth Reed	Jacob Lierly

3t46 D STORKE. *P M*

All persons indebted to this office for Postage, are requested to make payment. In future, no letters will be let out of the office, until the postage is paid

Coach Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN,

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends, and the public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business. He continues at his old stand, on Main street, next door north-east of the jail, in the town of Salisbury; and having erected a new blacksmith's shop, and hired an excellent blacksmith, is prepared to execute, entirely at his own shop, all orders for making *Carriages*, of all descriptions; *Gigs*, (pannel and stick) *Stage Coaches, &c.* Also, all orders for *Blacksmith's Work*, of every kind. He warrants his work to be done in the most durable and fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices. *Repairs*, of every description, shall be executed on very short notice.

The public are respectfully solicited to try his shop, as he feels certain he can please them.

Salisbury, Dec. 12, 1826. 6t46

LEATHER

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tann'd

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of
Skirting, Hog-Skins
Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and
Upper Leather;
worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash. 26t69

Nov. 28, 1826. WM. CHAMBERS.

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated)

from - - - - - -	50 to $120
Gig Harness, plated, from -	25 to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality,	35
Carryall do. Jappann'd mounting,	15 to 18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to	62½
Men's Riding Saddles, from -	10 to $25
Ladies do. - - -	12 to 35

Bridles, Valieces, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42tf

Notice.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the county court of Stokes, and one from the county court of Rowan, I shall proceed to sell at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in February next, for cash, to the highest bidder.

Twenty two Negroes,

consisting of men, women and children.

600 acres of land, on Beaver Island Creek, adjoining the lands of William Ward, Esq. and others;

370 acres, in two tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, adjoining the lands of Reuben Moore, William C. Cole, and others,—the property of Hugh & William H. Martin, to satisfy debts in favour of the Newbern Bank at Milton, the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and the Cape Fear Bank at Salem, against them and others.

2474 acres, in various tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, Peters Creek, and Crooked Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Cloud, Esq. Wm. Joyce, Reuben Mayabb and others, the property of Edmund Beazly, to satisfy sundry debts which I have in my hands against him, &c.

JOHN BANNER, *D. Sheriff.*

FOR SALATHIEL STONE, *Sheriff.*
Dec. 18*th*, 1826. 5t47

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the *Tanning Business* immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of $100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER.

October 18, 1826. 3mt46

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a *Tan Yard*, situated in the south-western part of Iredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the *Tanning* and *Currying Business*; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the busines of tanning, whom he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly: and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. 37

November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of *James Dickey*, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B WILSON, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 23, 1826. 3mt52

Notice.

THE subscriber having relinquished business in the town of Salisbury, wishes to close his accounts as soon as possible; and, therefore, requests all persons indebted, to make payment without delay, to Messrs. Huntington and Wynne, who are fully authorized to receipt for the same; with whom the Watches, Jewelry, &c. left with the subscriber for repair, are deposited, and can be had by calling on them and paying charges.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.
January 1st, 1827. 5t47

The Muse.

FROM THE WHIG AND BANNER.

AN ACROSTIC—*written in* 1815.

Go! teach the British hireling peace,
Enlarge the limits of our soil,
Nor let the pride of Englands fleece
E'er reach again their native isle.
Rise, and extend thy conquering arms
Around our frontier's southern bounds:
Learn British allies, savage swarms,
A lesson marked with death and wounds.
Near to the city New-Orleans,
Deal death and carnage to the brave;
Returning, crowned with evergreens,
Enjoy what ne'er can reach a slave.
Worthy is he of graceful strains—
JACKSON, who led the conquering band
And triumped on the southern plains,
Conferring peace on freedom's land.
Know, reader, then, the truths we tell,
Such knowledge from these lines obtain,
Of whom we speak the initials spell,
Nor can his name be fought in vain. T. D.

OUR FLAG.

On, with the spangled banner, on!
Let cowards stay behind,—
The flash that tells of Victory won
Will strike a craven blind.
The silk which glitters in the light,
Will cease its fold to wave,
If 'neath it, in the hour of fight,
Are any but the brave.

And whether upon mountain steep
It brother's with the pine,—
Or dashing o'er the rolling deep,
Claims kindred to the brine:
Still bear the banner boldly on—
The stripe and eagle's form—
Bear it all brilliant in the sun,
All scathless in the storm.

WOMAN.

"In our soft hours,
Is a light-some sunbeam on our sky of Joy!—
In deep distress and agony of mind,
The star and herald of our earthly hope."

MISCELLANEOUS.

[BY REQUEST.]

Address from the Yearly Meeting of Friends in North Carolina, held in the 11th Month, 1826, to the Quarterly, Monthly, and Preparative Meetings, which constitute it; on the subject of removing the People of Colour under Friends' care to free Governments.

It appears from the proceedings of our Meeting for Sufferings, as presented to this meeting, that there have been conveyed to free governments since last year, about 300 of the People of Colour under the care of this Yearly Meeting; having been left to their choice of places. Upwards of 40 have been taken to Liberia; 119 to Hayti; 11 to Philadelphia; and the remainder to Ohio and Indiana; the expenses of which has been about $3,500—About 600 are still remaining. It also appears that the following donations have been made us, to aid in this benevolent work: viz. $2914 16 from an individual of the city of Philadelphia; $250 from the Yearly Meeting of New York; $1000 from the Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island; $500 from the Meeting for Sufferings of Philadelphia; and $100 from an individual of Burlington, New Jersey. It further appears from the reports of the agents, that about 500 of the remaining people of colour are willing to emigrate to free governments; upwards of 300 to Liberia; and the other 200 or thereabouts to other places. All that is wanting are sufficient funds and opportunity. A donation of $500 has been made by our Meeting for Sufferings, to the Colonization Society, to assist them in chartering a vessel the present fall, and $300 more pledged, in case their funds should not be adequate. Although it appears from the above statement, that a part of our stock has not yet been expended, yet, it will fall far short of completing the operations in view, in regard to this momentous work. We have, therefore, cordially united in this meeting, to endeavor to raise the sum of $2000; and although this is double what we directed last year, yet we think the importance of the subject, and the danger of delay, require it. It was referred to the representatives to be apportioned among the Quarterly Meetings to be raised, and handed into the hands of the Treasurer.

And now, dear friends, notwithstanding all the varied difficulties attending this subject, it appears to us that the blessings of Divine Providence has attended our exertions in a peculiar manner. Our motive in giving you this information and address, is from a hope that it will excite, in all the members of this Yearly Meeting, a concern harmoniously to co-operate with the Meeting for Sufferings, and the agents, in their prompt and indefatigable exertions, in acting in behalf of the society for these degraded people.

JEREMIAH HUBBARD, *Clerk.*

TO PICKLE BEEF, PORK, &c.

To four gallons of water, add one pound and a half of Muscavado sugar, two ounces of saltpetre, and six pounds of bay or common salt. Put the whole into a clean pot, or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it rises. When there is no scum, take the liquor off, and let it stand till cold; having put the meat you wish to preserve into the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour in the liquor till the meat is quite covered, in which condition it must be kept.

If you intend to preserve your meat a considerable time, it will be necessary, once in two months, to boil the pickle over, again clearing off the scum that rises, and putting in, when boiling, two ounces of sugar, and a half pound of common salt. Thus the pickle will hold good for twelve months. It is incomparable for curing hams, neats tongues, or beef which you intend to dry; observing, when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry, warm place.

Winter evenings should be occupied in reading by those who have no business to employ them. Nine tenths of mankind spend more time in positive idleness, neither in business, recreation, or needful repose, than is necessary, if employed in judicious reading, to make them very intelligent members of society, fit for the legislative hall. But how many are there who do not even read a newspaper. They have not time, and can't afford the expense! yet they can idle away two or three hours each day, and spend enough to pay for a dozen newspapers, or a share in a public library, for rum to pour down their necks.

Gluttony.—In Herkimer, N. Y. a man ate 78 round clams, weighing nearly ten pounds, at a sitting. He had bet that he would eat 100.

Another.—In England a wager was lately determined, for a considerable amount, between a young butcher and a bull dog nine months old. The contest was which would eat most *hot tripe*. The odds were for some time in favor of the butcher; but when the tripe began to cool a little, the dog gained upon him, and was finally declared the victor. Men like these are called '*hogs*;' but such comparisons are unjust—they are a libel on the character of swine.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

When Queen Elizabeth visited Falkenstone, the inhabitants employed their parish clerk to versify their address. The mayor being introduced, he with great gravity mounted a three legged stool and commenced his poetical declarations thus:

O, mighty Queene,
Welcome to Falkensteene!

Elizabeth burst out in a loud roar of laughter, and without giving his *worship* time to recover himself, she replied:

You great fool,
Get off that stool.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a New Hampshire paper:

"*Stolen*, from the Recorder's Office, two PENKNIVES; the thief is requested to return one, and cut his throat with the other. November 7—[and save the state the expense of hanging him, might have been added.]

Some ladies and gentlemen were one evening discussing the merits of Scottish literature; one spoke of Burns, another of Scott; a third admired Hogg's Tales. "Hog's tails," said an old lady, whose ear had caught this remark alone, "hog's tails! why bless me, I think any part of the *critter* better than the tail."

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE PAST.

The visions of the buried time come thronging dearer far
Than joys the present hour can give, than present objects are
I love to dwell among their shades unfolding to my view,
The dreams of perish'd men and years, and by-gone glory too:
For tho' such retrospect is sad, it is a sadness sweet,
The forms of those whom we revere in memory to greet;
Since nothing in this changing world is constant but decay,
And early flowers but bloom the first, to pass the first away.

An old Sinner.—A gentleman *eighty years* of age ran away from Pottsville, Penn. and carried his property with him, to avoid the maintainance of an illegitimate child.

Dr. *Comstock*, of Hartford, Conn. has found out a chemical process by which to render leather, cloth, and divers other things, impervious to water. The editor of the Mirror has seen a pair of prunella shoes that had been soaked in water for days without the least dampness on the inside.

The Greeks.—The Philadelphia papers inform us that the collection of a supply of provisions for the Greeks is progressing very rapidly in that city. A number of merchants and other gentlemen have pledged themselves to make liberal donations of flour, and it is expected that a cargo of 1500 barrels will be made out very soon. *Raleigh Register.*

We are happy to find, from a message of Governor Troup to the Georgia Legislature, that all differences between that state and the general government are in a way of being amicably settled. The Secretary of War has assured the Governor, that it was the intention of the new treaty entered into at Washington that Georgia should acquire all the Creek lands within her limits, and that this intention must control the construction of that instrument. With this, it is understood, Georgia will be satisfied. *ib.*

We have perused Governor Desha's Message to the Legislature of Kentucky. He recommends strongly, Internal Improvements and Education. Its tone in relation to the general government is one of hostility. It denounces the U. States Branch Bank and U. S. Judiciary as well as the present mode of electing President. *ib.*

South Carolina continues to prosecute her Internal Improvements with becoming spirit. The Legislature have re-elected Col. Blanding the Superintendant of Public Works; and have made provision for finishing the Rocky Mount Canal, which will complete the navigation of the Wateree and Catawba Rivers; also for the extension of the State Road from Providence Swamp to Columbia; and for the opening of Elliott's Cut, so essential to the Steamboat navigation between Charleston and Hamburg. *ib.*

Military Academy.—We have recently read the Report made by the Committee of the Board of Visiters at West Point in June last, and subsequently sanctioned by the Board. It furnishes an interesting view of the course of studies which is pursued at that valuable institution, and of the manner in which the means afforded to it by the liberality of Congress were applied. We confess that once we did not think so highly of this institution, but now from all we can learn from various sources, we believe it to be one of the most excellent seminaries of its kind in the world. What institution in Europe is before it?

We shall yet look to this institution for some of the greatest civil engineers of the age. Men whose profession is immediately and vitally connected with the deepest interests of the country—her internal improvements. *ib.*

We have derived the following information from a source entirely to be relied on. The Convention entered into by Mr. Gallatin, with the British Government, fixes the compensation to be paid for Slaves, Tobacco, and other property, carried off by the British subsequent to the treaty of Ghent, at $1,200,000. The amount claimed by the State of Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, and Georgia, and Alexandria in the District of Columbia, was $1,543,000.

It is supposed that the Trade to New Brunswick and other ports on the American Continent left open by the British Orders in Council, will be closed by an act of Congress as a measure of retaliation. *Balt. Chron.*

BOLIVAR.

The question seems to be settled as to Bolivar's intentions in respect to the South American States, so far as he can govern their destinies.

The Government of the Colombian Republic is in fact dissolved. Bolivar himself, in one of his letters to his agents there, says the Republic has been "resolved into its original elements" He proposes to give them the *Bolivian code*, in other words a hereditary Monarchy, and modestly says in one of his despatches, "*I myself am the rallying point to all who love the national glory and* THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE!" It now appears that there has been a perfect understanding between Paez and Bolivar, the former being the agent of the latter in promoting his views towards sovereign power.

The result of these plans has been an act of the Department of Guayaquil, which is now first made known, passed Aug. 26th, which consigns the "*exercise of sovereignty into the hands of the Father of his Country—of Bolivar—who is the centre of all acts!*"

A meeting of the people of *Caraccas* has been held to form a new compact in this general wreck of the Republic. Paez, who was present, attempted to excuse the conduct of Bolivar, but the result of the meeting was a declaration of independence on the part of Caraccas and Apure, and a call for a grand convention to frame a new code of government for the whole of ancient Venezuela.

Population.—An Irish paper announces that the wife of a journeyman tailor has been safely delivered of *four sons at a birth*. It is well that the potatoe crop is improving in that country.